

racic dorsum. Both species have in common as the chief generic characters the deeply excavated face bounded by sharp parafacials, and the bare prosternum. I had identified *dampf* as *gilvipes* Coquillett, until Malloch observed and called to my attention the fact that *gilvipes* has one pair of small prosternal bristles. In *Tachinophyto floridensis* the prosternum has several hairs on each side, and the same is true of *Lixophaga variabilis* Coquillett. *Floridensis* has the male front broad and with orbitals, as in *dampf*, while it is narrow and has no orbitals in *variabilis*.

In an accompanying article Mr. C. T. Greene is describing and figuring the larva and puparium.

THE LARVA AND PUPARIUM OF OEDEMATOCERA DAMPFI ALDRICH (DIPTERA).

BY C. T. GREENE, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

The following paper describes the larva and puparium of an interesting new parasite, which is described above by Dr. Aldrich. The material on which this description is based comes from the following localities: Cordoba, Mexico, January 11, 1924 (Dr. Alfons Dampf); Mexico City (Prof. A. L. Herrera); La Providencia, Siquinala, Guatemala (C. M. Rouillard).

Oedematocera dampfi Aldrich.

Larva.—Fig. a. Large, white, nearly cylindrical, tapering very slightly at the cephalic end; posterior spiracles round and conspicuously black; eleven segments in addition to the very small head, which is partly retracted; four anterior segments smooth, segmental lines feebly marked; segments five to eleven more distinctly defined; lateral fusiform areas distinct from segments four to ten; ventral fusiform areas distinct from segments four to eight and more feebly defined on segments nine to eleven; each side of the head, from in front, bears two small, chitinized, thimble-like papillae of a pale yellowish-brown color; hooklets small, black. Anterior spiracles (fig. b) small and composed of four nearly round yellowish brown, chitinized ringlets arranged in a slightly arcuate row. Posterior spiracles (fig. c), decidedly elevated, separated by a space equal to about one-half the width of one plate; button round, depressed and located in the center of the plate; numerous elongated areas with a rounded surface, radiate from the button; these surfaces increasing in width towards the outer edge of the plate; upon each surface is located the very narrow serpentine slit which is composed of numerous very small yellowish to red circlets. Spiracles located well above the horizontal axis. Anal opening small, fairly distinct and located in a depression slightly below the horizontal axis.

Length, 9–11 mm.; diameter, 2.5–3 mm.

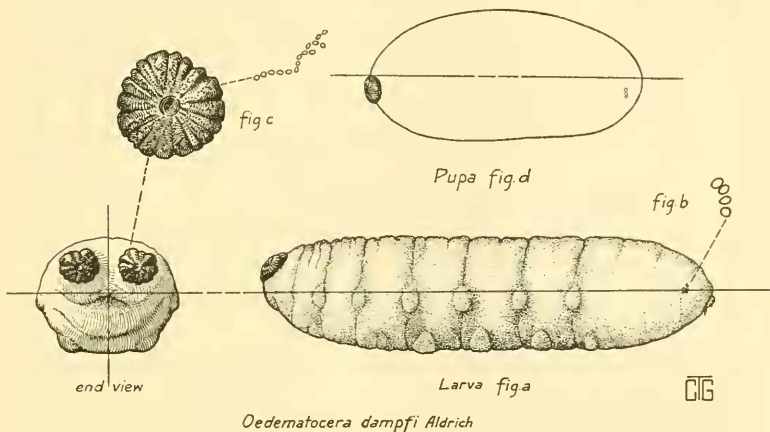
Described from 15 larvae.

Pupa.—Fig. d. Large, smooth, cylindrical, rounded on both ends; from a pale yellowish-red to a dark red color; ventral surface slightly flattened and the

dorsal surface broadly arched. Anterior spiracles small and not very conspicuous, located just below the horizontal axis. Posterior spiracles prominent and located below but touching the horizontal axis.

Length, 5-6.5 mm.; diameter, 2.25-3.5 mm.

Described from 10 puparia.



A NEW TIPHIA FROM KOREA (HYM.).

By S. A. ROHWER, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In describing *Tiphia autumnalis* (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 26, No. 4, 1924, pp. 88-89) I stated that Mr. Clausen records the species as ovipositing on *Anomala* and successfully attacking *Popillia japonica*. Subsequently Mr. King has informed me that this note should not refer to the species described as *autumnalis*, but to another species. The last two sentences of the third paragraph on page 89, referring to *autumnalis*, should therefore be transferred and referred to the species herein described. The number of specimens and the other information given for *autumnalis* are, however, correct.

***Tiphia koreana*, new species.**

Closely allied to *autumnalis* Rohwer but may be distinguished by having the punctures on the third, fourth and fifth tergites small, close and evenly distributed. The propodeal enclosure is about twice as long as its greatest width and truncate apically; the dorsal posterior margin of the posterior aspect of the propodeum three-sided; the punctures on the clypeus are smaller and the punctures on the frons are closer, usually separated by a distance equal to the width of the puncture.

Female.—Length, 11 mm. Anterior margin of the clypeus broadly produced